(d) what would be the fate of this film?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir, as it did not integrate with the theme of the exhibition on Women's equality and the struggles towards attaining it.

(c) and (d) The film was commissioned by Shri Dashrath Patel & Mrs. Chanderalekha. They have not submitted the accounts as yet neither have they approached the Government for taking over the film which is with Aravindan.

Renewal of the Bridge on National Highway in Cochin

24. SHRI THOMAS KUTHIRAVATTOM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present stage of the proposal to renew the bridge on the National Highway in Cochin; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the said bridge is very old and is likely to cause a big disaster like the one which took place near Quilon recently; if so, whether Government propose to take urgent steps to construct a new bridge on Cochin Alleppy National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Mattencherry and Venduruthy bridges. With the construction of the Cochin byepass, these two bridges no longer form part of National Highway 47 as their repair and maintenance is the responsibility of the State Government. The bridges at Venduruthy and Mattencherry were constructed in 1938—40. With a view to improving the condition of the road bridges and after consultations with Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), a scheme for improving the condition of road bridges has been evolved. A part of the scheme has already been implemented.

Profits of Air India and Indian Airlines from Gulf Sector

25. SHRI THOMAS KUTHIRAVATTOM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of profits of Air India and Indian Airlines in 1987-88 from Gulf Sector and what was this amount in 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) what are the reasons for increase/decrease in the profits; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to minimise the airfare in Trivandrum-Gulf sector to make it equal to the fare of other Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Indian Airlines does not operate in the Gulf sector. The operating profit of Air India on the India-Gulf sector during the last three years was as follows:—

1985-86	..	Rs. 87.62 crores
1986-87	..	Rs. 64.47 crores
1987-88	..	Rs. 43.29 crores

(b) The main reasons for decline in the operating profits of Air India on the India-Gulf sector were mainly static market, increase in capacity, severe competition and resultant low yields.

(c) Air India charges the published fare between Trivandrum-Gulf constrasted over Bombay using the IATA agreed fare. These fares have been ratified by the Government concern-

ed and is the same for all carriers. Air India had made efforts at two successive IATA Conferences in 1986 and 1987 to review the excursion fare on Gulf-Trivandrum sector. However, the proposal did not succeed.

इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के अध्ययन केन्द्र

25. **श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया :** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कितने-कितने अध्ययन केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए है और ये अध्ययन केन्द्र किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थित हैं ;

(ख) इन अध्ययन केन्द्रों से राज्य-वार कितने छात्र लाभान्वित हो रहे है; और

(ग) इन अध्ययन केन्द्रों में कार्य का समन्वय करने वाले क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थित है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एल० पी० साहो) : (क) से (ग) दो विवरण, विवरण–I और विवरण–II संलग्न हैं, जिनमें क्षेत्रीय कालेजों के स्थान, अध्ययन केन्द्रों की संख्या और उनके स्थान तथा प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्र में छात्रों का नामांकन दर्शाया गया है।

विवरण–I

इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के अध्ययन केन्द्रों के स्थान, संख्या और दाखिल किये गये छात्रों की संख्या

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र का स्थान	अध्ययन केन्द्रों की संख्या	दाखिल किये गये छात्रों की कुल संख्या
1	2	3	4	5
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद	7	622
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	1	7
3	असम	—	1	167
4	बिहार	—	6	307
5	गोवा	—	1	101
6	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	3	588
7	हरियाणा	—	5	241
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	4	120
9	जम्मू और काश्मीर	—	2	60
10	कर्णाटक	बंगलौर	3	170
11	केरल	—	1	409
12	मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	8	838
13	महाराष्ट्र	—	7	938
14	मणिपुर	—	1	25
15	मेघालय	शिलांग	1	75
16	मिजोरम	—	1	—
17	नागालैंड	—	1	3